The Massillon Independent.

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VANTS TO BE MOSES.

Debs Expects to Eclipse Our Mr. Coxey.

ANOTHER ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

The President of the American Railway Union and His Co-Operative Colony Plan—Women May be Barred Out for Six Months.

Now that Carl Browne has retired from ournalism he will have plenty of time o assist Eugene V. Debs in the capacity of lieutenant. Mr. Browne's offer of assistance has been recognized and he as been notified that Mr. Debs will communicate with him later on. Mr. Debs intends, if possible, to have his name live in history as the Moses of the Unemployed. He intends to lead "an industrial army" of at least 100,000 men out of this land of bondage" and across country by turnpike to a new Land of Promise, where millionaires, railroads, jails and cucumbers are as scarce as hen's teeth. There the "army" will pitch its tents, and the foundation will be laid for a new socialistic co-operative commonwealth.

The "army" is to evacuate Chicago, after first being organized here, on or soon after June 20, 1897. On that date, which is just five days after the American Railway Union convention will gather there, a big open-air mass-meeting of unemployed and strikers of all trades will be held, probably on the Lake front.

The line of march has not been decided upon for the reason that the objective point is yet in doubt. Debs says the final halt will be made in some Western or Southern state, probably Utah. It is his intention to organize this co-operative commonwealth in some place where the present population is so small that only a short time will pass before the government can be entirely controlled by socialism and thus the foundation will be laid for a "peaceful revolution," which Debs says he believes can only end in socialism spreading to every state in the Union and the ultimate capture of the reins of the national government.

The promoters of this scheme have been quietly at work for many months. Much secret organization work has been accomplished.

Many leading socialists of the country are interested in the new commonwealth scheme, and there is no doubt an attempt will be made to carry it out as planned. The last issue of the Railway News, official organ of the American Railway Union, contains an article outlining the scheme over Debs's signature.

It is claimed by the promoters that the scheme will not want for financial backing sufficient to insure success. It is asserted that no professional tramps will be eligible to enlistment, and that only able-bodied workmen, willing to endure hardship and ready for hard work, need apply.

It is argued that enough skilled mechanics, farmers and artisans will be found ready to enlist to insure the success of the new colony, and that enough money will be forthcoming to secure the army from starvation until it can become self-supporting.

One of the most interesting of the questions yet to be solved is the woman problem. Some of the dreamers who father the plan say it may be decided to bar out the fair sex during the first six months of the existence of the new Utopia.

A WITNESS SICK.

Hence the Chandler-Lomady Case was Continued—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, May 20.—The Chandler-Lomady case, which was commenced before Judge McCarty Wednesday morning, was continued to next week's assignment, owing to the illness of an important witness. This morning Judge McCarty heard the case of George Hoover vs. George Simmons. Suit was brought to recover royalties under coal leases amounting to $300. Lawyer George B. Eggert represented the plaintiff.

Sale of desperate claims has been approved and the assignee's final account filed in the assignment of Calvin Finefrock, of Sandy township...Sale of desperate claims has been ordered in the assignment of George C. Lindsay, of Canton...Sale of real estate has been confirmed, deeds and distribution ordered in the assignment of Charles Linerode, of Canton...Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of George Locker, of Sandy township...Mary Wernet, of Washington township, has been adjudged an imbecile and a guardian has been ordered appointed...Appraisement and private sale of real estate have been ordered in the estate of Jacob Brankle, of Canton...Inventory has been filed by the guardian of Harry Shadinagle, of Massillon...The bond of the assignee of L. M. Barrick, of Canton, has been filed and approved.

A marriage license has been granted to George W. Young and Maud Murray, of Canton.

A SHORTER SCHEDULE.

The W. & L. E. Will Adopt a New Time Table.

The new time table which goes into effect on the Wheeling & Lake Erie about May 30th will clip an hour and a half off the time between Toledo and Wheeling, W. Va. Besides shortening the time on its passenger, the Wheeling & Lake Erie will be enabled to make a number of important connections at Toledo, which it is not making now. The details of the new time table have not been completed, but train 1, now leaving Toledo at 8 o'clock, will depart at 9:10 a. m. and will arrive at Wheeling at 4:44 p. m. instead of 5 p. m.

North bound from Wheeling, train 6 will probably arrive in Toledo at 3:40 p. m. instead of 5:30 p. m. Train 5, which formerly departed at 6:30 p. m., will be due to leave at 4 o'clock. This will enable it to make connection with the Nickel Plate for Cleveland, and arrive at Massillon at 8:45. The time of train 2 will be changed from 9:30 a. m. to 9 a. m., which will make excellent connections with boat lines out of Toledo.

OPENING BALL GAME.

Massillon Loses and Charges It to the Umpire.

EVEN THE CANTONIANS ADMIT IT.

Markel Pitches a Splendid Game, and the Home Team Plays Well Right Through—Some Championship Plans—The Game Draws Out a Good Sized Crowd.

The Massillon and Canton teams played an exciting game of ball at Pahlau park, Wednesday afternoon, and there were nearly 300 spectators present. Although the Cantons won by a score of 7 to 3, it is generally conceded by players and spectators alike that to the home team belonged the honors. The decisions of Umpire Parnacott were extremely unsatisfactory, it seems, and undoubtedly lost the game to Massillon. With the score of 7 to 3 and the bases full, Clarke drove out a home run, thus scoring 4 runs. The umpire, without leaving his position, which he should have done to more accurately judge the course of the ball, pronounced it a foul. This caused a general howl of disapproval and even Cantonians admitted that the decision was exceedingly rank. Later Clark drove out a single, with two men out, Gove scoring, but Clark was called out at first, which, it is claimed, he reached three feet in advance of the ball. The game, however, was interesting and free from the usual wrangle among the players. Markel pitched well, as he always does, Canton scoring but three hits from his delivery and Jahn's work for Canton was good, the Massillon hits numbering but six. The teams batted as follows:

Massillon.	Canton.
Beck, c	East, c
Markel, p	Jahn, p
Bullock, s. s	Day, 1b
Sylvis, 3b	Drumm, 2b
Gove, l. f	Cunningham, 3b
Doll, 1b	Zeigler, s. s
Wittmann, 2b	Hallam, l. f
Clark and Nolan, c. f	Humbaugh, c. f
Feathery, r. f	Bertham, r. f

CARL BROWNE'S FUTURE.

He Will go Campaigning in the Middle of the Road.

It seems that the suspension of Sound Money is not to be the suspension of agitation of the Coxey non-interest bond plans—but the work is to be prosecuted on a new tack the cerebellum, at least, having come to the conclusion that the condition of the times is such that it is too late to publish newspapers, and that the people will soon be ripe to march to Washington in such numbers as to compel congress to pass the bill which has been introduced by Ridgely, of Kansas, and while Mr. Coxey will travel here and there by rail and agitate, Mr. Browne will go through the country by private conveyance. Perry Young is now constructing a wagon for the latter purpose. It will be a log cabin on wheels. In this the commonweal chief marshal and his wife (the goddess of peace) will travel and live, and at night, by an ingenious arrangement, it will be transferred into a stage, from which the marshal will orate on the non-interest bond plan and sell his microbe medicine.

He says that he does not intend to go with Debs until he finds out whether the people will not favor another march to Washington this fall. He will take an expression on the question at each place he visits.

He expects to be ready to start out by June 1st, and will head for Nashville, Tenn., to try to be present at the Middle-of-the-Road convention called for that date. In his tour through Ohio to Cincinnati he will urge the Populists to put up a straight ticket at the ensuing election. He calls his wagon the "Middle-of-the-Road," and from its size—7x14 feet—it will no doubt be given the middle of the road.

HAVE SIGNED ARTICLES.

McMahon and Featheringham Arrange a Meeting.

John McMahon, who is Martin Muldoon's wrestling partner, and Robert Featheringham, of this city, called at the office of THE INDEPENDENT last night and signed articles of agreement for a wrestling match, which will occur at Lincher's opera house, in Massillon, on Thursday evening, May 27. McMahon agrees to throw Featheringham five times in an hour for a wager of $25 a side. Catch as-catch-can rules will govern, two points down shall constitute a fall, pin falls only will be recognized; therefore, flying and rolling falls are barred, also the strangling hold. The wager agreed upon by each contestant must be in the hands of Otto Kopp by 8 p. m. Thursday, May 20.

If you desire a Teacher's Certificate, or a better one than you now hold, attend the summer term of Scio College. Begins June 29. Expense very low.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Various Plans of Various Prominent Citizens.

ALL EXPECT A GREAT INSTITUTION.

Many People Think the City Should Build a Library and City Hall Together—Most Persons Believe That a Large Sum Should be Collected Before Work Begins.

Citizens of Massillon are invited by Mayor Schott to attend a public meeting in the city court room on Monday evening at 7:30, to take such steps as are necessary to organize a library association. Attention is called to the fact that the meeting is for the purpose of effecting an organization, and questions of detail should not properly be raised. Such issues will come up later, and in anticipation of them THE INDEPENDENT has obtained the views of some public spirited citizens on the subject, and has in reserve a mass of general information that will be presented for assimilation from time to time.

City Clerk Haring suggests that the proper plan for the city to pursue to establish a public library would be to purchase the McLain lot, between Diamond alley and Charles street, and bordering on the city park. The structure there might answer for a time, he said, and a small tax could be levied and allowed to accumulate until a sufficient sum to erect a suitable building could be realized. The lot is large enough to erect a building which would answer for city purposes and the library, too.

W. F. Ricks declined to discuss or propose a possible plan for the establishment of a public library, previous to the meeting which will be held Monday night. He stated, however, that the sum bequeathed by Mr. Harsh would have to be increased by liberal subscriptions before any decisive action could be taken whatever.

Charles Steese is of the opinion that the citizens should subscribe liberally to the library fund, but thinks this an inopportune time to solicit subscriptions owing to present business depression. He has given the matter no consideration and has no plan to suggest.

Warren E. Russell is deeply interested in the public library project, and advises the citizens to take immediate steps towards taking out articles of incorporation. At comparatively little cost a library sufficiently large for present use could be established, and he refers to the Scribner Company, which offers 1,000 volumes by the best authors for $1,000.

Miss Elizabeth Folger suggests that the proper course to pursue is to first secure a sufficient sum of money, and then other matters in connection with a public library can be considered.

Mayor Schott—My plan would be to take steps to increase the funds we now have on hand by popular subscriptions and by an appropriation by the city, of borrowed money if necessary, until we should have in the neighborhood of $40,000. With this sum we could erect a substantial city building, with the offices of the municipal officials on the first floor, the library on the second, and rooms that could be rented to lawyers and others on the third floor, and we would still have enough money left to buy an assortment of good books, which could be added to from time to time until we should have a first-class library.

The Rev. T. F. Mahon.—To my mind the generous gift of Mr. Harsh should serve as a reminder of a duty rather than as a means to its accomplishment. The absence of a public library in our midst is the paradox of our progressive spirit. A public library is a public need. Without it, to all save the favored few who boast a fair collection of classic authors, the seed of early training in school or college, is cast on barren soil. Several attempts have been made to urge this need upon our people, and, despite all efforts the subject seemed forgotten. Thanks to this practical reminder of Mr. Harsh, the subject is again forced upon the attention of our people. The suggestion has been offered that as the amount left for the purpose is inadequate, it be placed at interest, a public subscription be taken up or we bide our time until another public benefactor arises in our midst. To place the money out at interest is to deprive the present generation, which needs it most, of the benefit intended; to depend upon a subscription, is to ask a few to procure by sacrifice a benefit for all; to postpone the matter in anticipation of another gift, is to drop it indefinitely. There is only one plan that an enlightened patriotism can suggest, even in these hard times. Let the city erect a long needed city hall in some portion of our pretty park. Such a building, if properly arranged, will give ample space and accommodation for a first class library. For the credit of the city a public building is necessary and if it were not, the city should supply the deficiency for the library. This we do to educate our young—why not do as much to educate both young and old, and thus open the way to a better citizenship and a higher civilization.

The Rev. James Kuhn First, of course, there should be organization. Then, for $6,000 a good, substantial building could be erected on a site donated by the city, which might be the lot on which the old Clay street engine house stands, a part of one of our school grounds, or any of the many other places at its disposal. It is not essential that the library should be centrally located, for people who really want books will not mind distance, and besides, with the street car connections we now have, we can get to any part of the city without great loss of time. The remaining $4,000 could be invested in books, and each year the stock could be increased by levying a small tax. I do not believe in waiting until what we now have is doubled or trebled. Let the future generations take care of themselves, and let us make a start for ourselves immediately.

W. B. Hunmberger—I believe that steps should be taken to make the library association a permanent organization. Mr. Harsh's bequest should be added to, trebled if possible, and then the city could erect a handsome building and it could be made what a good library ought to be. As to how this money can be raised, I have no plan to suggest, but it is doubtful if much can be accomplished by subscription.

J. H. Hunt—I should like to see the entire $10,000 that the library association will receive after organization, put into a fine building to stand in the center of our Main street park. The money to purchase the books, I think, could be raised by subscription.

O. E. Young—If we could raise another $10,000 by popular subscription, we would then have a sufficient amount to my mind, to get a centrally located lot, erect a neat building, and to fill it with the very best of books.

Frank L. Baldwin—I regard the gift of Mr. Harsh as a good beginning. If at least as much more could be raised by donations or otherwise, it would seem to me that a proper library site and building could be got, and a choice and fairly large lot of books bought, and that, if necessary, a small tax might be laid to maintain the place and library and make additions to the books. To organize and carry on the project successfully will require the services of a few capable persons, enthusiastically devoted to the work. My idea of a public library is that received from seeing many in the New England towns—a nice, well kept plot of ground with building in the middle, with as many books and papers as possible. Lack of means may oblige us to now consider the book part only.

Supt. E. A. Jones—Massillon is greatly in need of a free public library, and I am glad that the time has come when it seems to be within reach. It is difficult to estimate the advantage that such an institution will be to our citizens, and especially to the youth of our city. A free public library is an important factor in education, and it can be so managed as to be very helpful to the public schools. It seems to me that immediate action should be taken in reference to the matter. The meeting called for Monday evening should be largely attended by our citizens, and the necessary steps should be taken to properly care for the generous bequest of Mr. Harsh and to secure such an additional amount as may be needed for the establishment of a library that will be a credit to the city and for the permanent maintenance of the same.

INTERESTING COURT NEWS.

The Sailer Estate—Judge Pease's Property Appraised—Probate Court.

CANTON, May 22.—The fourth assignment in the May term of common pleas court includes thirty-three casese, fourteen of which are divorce litigations. The case of R. A. Pinn vs. Gilbert N. Porter, of Massillon, has been assigned for trial on Monday, and the divorce cases of Lulu Deckhard vs. Charles Deckhard, and Charlotte Russell vs. John B. Russell, on Tuesday. The Chandler-Lomady case will come up on Wednesday.

Appraisers Charles Steese, W. F. Ricks and Joseph Coleman have filed in probate court their appraisement of the assets of the late Anson Pease, excepting real estate. The personal property, office furniture and law books are valued at $331.50, and bonds and sureties were found to the value of $8,616.

The widow of the late Peter Sailer, of Massillon, has been allowed $1,000 for her support during the first year. One child under 15 years of age is allowed $300.

The Minerva precinct assessor reports twelve deaths during the year, the average age being 76 years. The oldest resident deceased was 92 years of age, and the next 90 years.

Canton circles are deeply interested in the divorce proceedings begun by Mrs. Anna S. Young against her husband, William Young. Mrs. Young was for a long time manager of the Woman's Exchange. The grounds upon which the divorce is sought are habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty.

J. M. Martin has been appointed guardian of Bernice King, of Canton...In the estate of C. Martin Luther, of Lawrence township, a final distributive account has been filed...Jacob C. Lutz has been appointed guardian of Elizabeth Danner, of Jackson township...In the estate of Michael Frederick, of Canton, the widow accepts the provisions of the will.

HE LOST COURAGE.

But the Girl Shot Herself Because of a Love Affair.

IRONTON, O., May 22. [By Associated Press] Ida Rathff, aged eighteen, and prominent in the Methodist church at the Sheridan Coal Works, shot herself in consequence of opposition in a love affair. She planned a double tragedy, but her lover, John Johnson, aged seventeen, lost courage.

The secret of happiness, "Keep your liver right." Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's remedy for complaints of the liver or bowels.

WHY THE MINES ARE IDLE

Conditions Under Which Orders Must be Solicited.

LAKE STEAM TRADE ABOUT GONE.

The Several Prolonged Strikes Have Taught Lake Carriers That They Can Get Along With Other and Cheaper Coals—Massillon Must Wait for the Domestic Demand.

It is possible that there may be no change for the better in the mining situation in the Massillon district for ninety days, and even then should business revive it will be occasioned by the demand for Massillon coal for domestic uses, which will undoubtedly increase as the weather becomes colder and before winter sets in. As to the demand for Massillon coal for steam purposes there is none and has not been, with the exception of an occasional small order, since the miners strike, more than a year ago. It was during that year, when the miners worked but three months that the lake trade, which previous to that time had been supplied almost wholly by the Massillon district, the consumers learned that Pittsburg and West Virginia coal could be substituted for Massillon for steam purposes and could be secured at a rate considerably less. This statement was made today by several of our leading operators when questioned by an INDEPENDENT reporter as to the actual cause of the present depressed condition in this district. They consider the advantage the Massillon district once had over competitive districts as lost, and wholly because delays caused by their miners prevented them from accepting and filling contracts.

Letters have recently been received from many of the most important dealers who state that they cannot handle Massillon coal because the district cannot be depended upon.

At the present low prices at which Pittsburg coal is furnished and owing to machine mining in that district, and the extremely low rate for mining that is being paid in West Virginia, it is impossible for Massillon operators to enter into competition or to even hope to supply any coal whatever to lake trade. Pittsburg coal is being loaded into boats at the wharves for $1.45 per ton and West Virginia coal as low, while the least price at which Massillon coal can be furnished at the docks is $1.70 per ton. The mining rate in West Virginia varies in the various districts, but 40 cents is the general rate and in some districts the miners have been reduced to 30 cents.

Many families are in need and almost without food of any description, while others are compelled to fall back on the few dollars they succeeded in laying away in more prosperous times. Some of the miners seem to be of the opinion that the operators could start the mines in operation if they so desired, but such is not the true state of affairs. The operators would be only too glad to afford their men employment, but coal contracts are not to be had, except small orders, which are sometimes held back for days until a sufficient number have been secured to furnish employment to the entire mine force for a day or two at least.

The Pocock mines have been in operation about half the time, and in April over 1,000 tons of coal were mined. The Nutwood mine, Mr. Pocock said, has been fortunate enough to secure contracts which will furnish work for at least thirty days. Many of the other mines operated by other companies have been practically abandoned. A revival is anticipated, but not, however, until cold weather increases the demand for coal for domestic purposes, for which Massillon coal is famous and unrivaled.

MINERS' OFFICERS IN CONSULTATION.

President Mossop and Vice President Adley, of the Miners' Independent Union, met in Massillon today and in a general way talked over things. Mr. Adley expressed the fear that some of the operators are contemplating the introduction of colored and non-union labor into the district, but Mr. Mossop was of the opinion that, although this might be attempted in one or two places, it would not become general. Both agreed that the Massillon miners have nothing to fear from the machines. They say that the lay of the coal and its quality are such that it can never be mined profitably to the operators in any other way than the present, and they predict a failure of every attempt made with machines.

DIED A NATURAL DEATH.

Particulars Regarding the End of Ulrich Beiler.

Ulrich Beiler, a wealthy old bachelor who resided about four miles south of Dalton, died last Wednesday morning under what his relatives thought were suspicious circumstances, and the county coroner was called to make an investigation. The Dalton Gazette says that after examining a number of witnesses, among them Dr. Suively, of West Lebanon, he decided not to hold a post mortem, as from the evidence he was satisfied the old gentleman died from natural causes. The fact that the old man some months ago deeded his farm to a man with whom he lived, and who it is reported was to give him a home during his lifetime, coupled with reports that he died unattended and suddenly, was regarded as suspicious by some of his relatives. The report that he died alone and unattended proved to be false. The remains were interred at Mt. Eaton.

CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.

The Pope Issues an Order Respecting the Language Question.

CHICAGO, May 22.—[By Associated Press]—Information was obtained today that the Pope has transmitted to America a ruling that children of foreign parents, born in America, are not bound to join the parish of their parents, if they desire to go where English is spoken. Catholics not born in America, but knowing the English language, have a right to become members of a parish where English is used. The purpose seems to be to make the English the language of the Catholic church in America as rapidly as possible.

SAVED BY THE BARREL.

I. J. Stuck Quenches the Flames by Jumping in.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT JUSTUS.

A Hanging Lamp Suddenly Overturned and Blazing Oil Poured Down on Three People—The Three Victims are Resting Fairly Comfortably at Present.

JUSTUS, May 21.—I. J. Stuck, wife and child were all more or less badly burned at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, by the overturning of a hanging lamp. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the attachments by which the lamp was suspended from the ceiling. Mr. Stuck's garments caught fire, and had he not immediately ran to a barrel filled with water, which stood just outside the door, his injuries would have been much more serious than they are. As it is, his face and head are so badly burned as to cause him much pain, but Dr. Steele, of Navarre, predicts a complete recovery. The clothing of Mrs. Stuck and the child caught fire, too, and the latter was so badly burned that its recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Stuck's condition is not serious.

THE NEXT LECTURE COURSE.

Excellent Talent Contracted for By the Managing Committee.

The lecture course committee have had a meeting to formulate plans for the coming season. It was decided to try to have another course if the proper support can be secured and to pursue a plan similar to that of last season. There will be six numbers, the committee preferring to give six each of which will give satisfaction to giving a greater number some of which might destroy the good effects of the others. The committee realize that the people of Massillon want the best talent or none at all. The price of the season tickets will be $1, and $1.50 with the understanding that season reserved seats will be sold as long as there is a demand for them. Representatives of all the leading lyceums have been here and preliminary arrangements pending a canvas of the city for subscriptions have been made for the following array of talent.

The Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., L.L. D., of Philadelphia, will lecture on "A Silver Crown; or, Born a King." Dr. Conwell is without doubt the most popular lecturer on the American platform. He did not appear in Massillon last year only because he wanted a rest from his lecture work and made his price beyond the reach of all committees.

The Clara Schumann Ladies' Orchestra, being the same organization that gave such good satisfaction at the Armory last winter, with four additional musicians and a vocalist. This organization is thoroughly indorsed by a large number of Massillonians who heard them when here, and they have calls for return engagements in nearly every town in which they played last season. The company has a record of playing fifteen complete programmes before the same audience without a repetition.

Prof. John B. DeMotte will be re-engaged, because the patrons last year were so thoroughly satisfied with his lecture. His subject will be "Python Eggs; or, The American Boy."

Leland T. Powers, as an impersonator of characters, is the best in his line. In many courses he is regarded as a fixture to be returned every year. He is by no means an experiment.

Remembering the success of the famous Cardiff Choir which gave a concert in the opera house several years ago, arrangements have been made for the appearance of the Welsh Prize singers, a double quartette of male and female voices. The organization is made up of the finest singers in Wales, the land of song, and their concert on March 25 was pronounced by Maesgwyn, Wales's foremost musical critic, to have been the best he had ever attended.

To close the course General John B. Gordon, ex-United States senator from Georgia, will be secured to deliver his great lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." General Gordon is not only an orator but a patriotic American citizen and statesman. He is a brainy man and this lecture is a masterpiece. Necessity may cause a change in the makeup of the list of talent, but the committee hope to arrange it in the above order, and in order to justify themselves in making contracts they will circulate papers for subscriptions.

Do you scratch and scratch, and wonder what's the matter? Doan's Ointment will instantly relieve and permanently cure any itchy disease of the skin no matter of how long standing.

Even catarrh, that dread breeder of consumption, succumbs to the healing influences of Thomas, Electric Oil.

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1897.

The Toledo Blade desires that town to "drop the frog as the emblem of the city." And why drop the harmless edible frog, which so truly typifies the evolution of Toledo from a tadpole state to one of comparative perfection? The suggestion sounds like a wish to abandon an old and time-tried friend.

Mr Coxey emits certain dark intimations that he will again marshal the masses about the capital, this time not to petition but to "demand" that the American people shall lift themselves by their boot straps. Mr Coxey does not not say whether he will advance on the capital with battering rams or drawn swords

Business is looking brighter and the figures prove it. The three national banks of Massillon had $1,240,402.10 on deposit on May 14th, and had $1,189,626 on March 9th, an increase of $50,776. Loans and discounts were $1,614,217 on May 14th, and $1,542,261 on March 9th. Here is a healthy old time increase shown in both items.

British discrimination against American products has at last extended to the humble dog, for in consequence of the American hydrophobia scare a regulation has been adopted providing that no dog shall be allowed to enter Great Britain after September without a special license issued by the board of agriculture, which can be obtained only after going through many formalities

The best cable dispatches from Europe agree that after the powers agreed that hostilities between Greece and Turkey should cease, and after the Greeks had been forbidden to continue the fight, the Turks continued their onward march, nor ceased until they had massacred 2,000 Greeks at Domoko Even the London Times shrieks in its helpless impotence It denounces the Sultan's cynical insolence," and declares that its "resentment is moderated only by contempt"

The Canton News-Democrat, overcome with mortification because its party has been so ungenerous in rewarding the faithfulness of Bethlehem township, hastens to declare that in 1858 Bethlehem township furnished a Democratic member of Congress in the person of Matthias Shoplar, and then inquires what the Republicans have done for Bethlehem Well, not much, perhaps, although it should not be forgotten that the Republicans kept John Thomas, of Navarre, in the general assembly for four years

The time does not seem opportune for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and the House of Representatives is unlikely to follow the Senate's lead What the people want is action on the tariff bill and they want it taken quickly The Cuban question is not one that concerns us directly Clamor and sentiment have urged the senators on with indecent haste, before the President's commissioner, Mr. Calhoun, has fairly arrived on the island. Mr McKinley can be depended upon to sustain the honor of this country and the course of the Senate at this time is hardly prudent It is easier to start a war than to stop it, as the Greeks have discovered.

BROKER CHAPMAN'S VACATION

Fair minded people certainly resent the unusual favors accorded to Broker Elverton R Chapman in the Washington jail This is a description of the scene

"All day long, as he sits in the corridor of the jail surrounded by his friends and the obliging jail officials, Mr Chapman is the center of a menacing gaze The prisoners are mostly white men, among them being some of evident refinement The warden of the jail and his associates declare that no 'special consideration' is being shown Mr. Chapman, but his own testimony does not bear out this statement

"All the little common courtesies which a guest at a hotel in New York would be shown are bestowed on the broker The rules of the jail require that all prisoners shall arise at 6.30 a m. At that hour the keepers arouse every prisoner except Mr Chapman Each night the broker leaves his order at the desk as to what time he desires to be awakened in the morning. Prisoners must be in their cells with the lights out not later than 8:30 Mr Chapman remains up until midnight or after, engaged in writing or reading The jail regulations prescribe only two meals a day for the common prisoners, one in the morning and another at 3 p m

"There are numerous other details which go to make Mr Chapman's environment a healthful rest and an incomparable vacation He has all of the freedom of a member of the household at his disposal, and the warden has deputized one of the colored prisoners to act as man servant to Mr Chapman

"All this is wrong. It behooves us to bring our courts into disrepute Mr Chapman should be punished or liberated His nominal confinement does not satisfy the sentence, and increases the dissatisfaction with which the entire performance is regarded.

THE CASE OF MAYER.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

The State Department has sent to Mr. Uhl, the United States Ambassador to Germany, directing him to make a demand on the German government for the release of an American citizen named Mayer, who, it is alleged, has been wrongfully forced to serve in the German army This Mayer is the son of German parents who happened to reside in this country when he was born, but who returned to their own country after the boy was eleven years old. He went to school in Germany and has never been out of the country since his parents returned, but now that he is 21 years old and is being forced to take his turn at military service like other German boys, he has rebelled, claimed that he is a citizen of the United States and that he must be protected.

The Germans deny the right of the United States to interfere, saying that Mayer is the son of a German subject, and therefore is a German citizen, but it seems that the boy's birth in America has constituted him an American, and therefore it is to be expected that the Germans will have to give him up. This may be right, but it doesn't seem so. It might become a matter for international dispute, and, after all, there is nothing in it except that a lazy boy wishes to escape the common lot of other boys in the country where he lives, and where he got his education. What is your opinion? J. N. S.

GUIDE BOARD LAW.

TOLEDO, May 15.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

I desire to call the attention of your readers to the fact that about a year ago the League of American Wheelmen secured the enactment of an amendment to the Ohio Guide Board law, making it mandatory, and there is now no reason why the highway of the entire state should not be thoroughly posted. Upon the petition of ten freeholders, who are electors of the township, asking for the erection of guide boards, the trustees shall cause the same to be erected, and failing to do so within 60 days, the petitioners may erect the same and collect the cost thereof not to exceed $5 for each post, from the trustees

I would respectfully urge that the trustees throughout the state have their attention called to this most beneficial law, the enforcement of which will undoubtedly be an improvement to their respective communities Where trustees refuse to comply with the law, notify Michael G. Heintz, chairman rights and privileges committee, Pike building, Cincinnati, giving township and county, and a petition will be drawn and mailed free of charge. In townships where the trustees elect to erect the guide boards, give notice to their compliances so such townships may be checked off the general list.

There is no reason why Ohio should not be like an open book to the traveler, be he in any sort of a conveyance, with such a law upon the statute books. Kindly impress this fact upon your readers and the space this notice occupies will have served its purpose, to wit, to do good and much of it.

Fraternally yours.

ARTHUR E CHASE.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Some extremely interesting expressions of opinion on the public library question are published today, and out of the general exchange of suggestion good is sure to come. To those who have for many years hoped for the founding of a permanent free library in Massillon, it is most gratifying to note the earnestness with which the matter is discussed, and unanimity with which it is agreed that Mr. Harsh's bequest of $10,000 should be merely a starting point. The proposition may be laid down right at the outset, that if a handsome fire-proof building is erected, and a home created for books and collections that may be appropriately housed in a library building, the contents will be accumulated rapidly and a worthy institution will result, in which the city can take a great and always growing pride If, on the other hand, quarters are rented, or a cheap building procured, we will have at best only a circulating library, of no value to those of scholarly inclinations, and just important enough to prevent the development of a genuine library. This is the experience of dozens of cities, where so-called public libraries are sustained, and whose only value lies in their ability to supply novels for school boys and girls.

A library building, above all other buildings, should be an inspiration in itself. There may be practical considerations favorable to carrying out the plan of many, that is, the erection of a city hall and library structure, but a library in which the greatest satisfaction can be taken, and most likely to attract additional bequests, will stand by itself alone, and be the intellectual center of the community.

Its walls should furnish hospitable accommodations for auxiliary organizations Lecture course bureaus, sections for natural history, pioneer achievement, art and music Many societies are now struggling in this community to which such a library would be a godsend, and would make possible the diffusion of knowledge and ideas of incalculable worth to the individual and the city. Let us go about this matter with deliberation and by no haste to proceed until funds or resources are at hand sufficient to do the work well

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

IRISH POTATOES.

Changing Seed - When and How to Plant. Promising Varieties.

"Changing seed potatoes for the purpose of securing those grown on a different soil may be advantageous, and it may not. More depends upon the selection and keeping of seed than changing from one soil to another. Changing for the purpose of securing an improved variety is also uncertain as to results. 'New blood' does not necessarily indicate an improvement, for as a matter of fact many of the new varieties are inferior to the old." These conclusions are drawn from results gained at the Ohio station and reported in a recent bulletin. Following is a summary of the bulletin mentioned:

Keeping seed potatoes so as to preserve their vitality is of the utmost importance. This can be done fairly well by pitting, but cold storage, where the temperature is held at about 35 degrees F, is the ideal method. As between budding and sprouting the seed in the light and in cold storage, there is but little choice. Budding is accomplished by spreading the potatoes one layer deep on the barn floor wherever they will get light, but are not exposed to direct sunlight. This is done several weeks before time of planting. Potatoes treated in this manner come up in about one week and grow with astonishing rapidity. Cold storage potatoes are a few days later in coming up, but mature at the same time. Contrary to expectations, the best results have been secured in using medium and late varieties for late planting. Usually as large a crop is not secured by late as by early planting, but the advantages lie in being able to follow early crops in this manner and in securing better seed because of the superior keeping qualities of late grown potatoes.

It has been found advantageous to immerse seed potatoes not more than one hour in the corrosive sublimate solution in the treatment to prevent potato scab. Seed potatoes, grown from treated seed and planted on land free from scab, may produce tubers almost free from scab. The treatment for potato scab does little or no good if the potatoes are planted on land infested with scab. It is a good plan to treat seed potatoes some time before planting, and to dry before storing. Spraying to prevent potato blight has given variable results, possibly because the same forms of blight have not been present at all times.

Potatoes appearing to be sound, but showing a dark ring when cut across the stem end, are diseased and will carry the blight to the field. The Colorado potato beetle, blister and flea beetles may carry the disease from one hill to another. It is essential to reject diseased tubers, to keep the bugs in check and to plant on ground where potatoes have not been grown for a year or two. In spraying, six ounces of paris green should be used to a barrel of bordeaux mixture.

Thorough cultivation is important, so as to prevent the waste of moisture and to keep up a vigorous growth, as a means of rendering the plants somewhat resistant to blight.

The most promising of the new early varieties are Burr's No. 1, Boyee, Early Michigan, Early Thoroughbred and Van Orman's No. 99. The most promising of the new late varieties are Carman No. 3, Country Gentleman, Enormous, Flagle, Livingston, Table King, Uncle Sam and Wise. White Early Ohio, Pride of the South and White Bliss' Triumph are valuable for certain sections and for special purposes, but not for general cultivation. American Wonder, Carman Nos. 1 and 3, Early Norther, Early Harvest, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Sir William and Wise have been tested sufficiently to warrant recommending them for general cultivation.

Subsoiling Defined.

A correspondent in the Burlington Hawkeye says: "A plow is an implement used to completely overturn or invert the furrow slice it cuts out, bringing the under part of the soil to the surface and placing the top soil to the bottom of the furrow. A subsoiler has been unfortunately named a subsoil plow, giving the impression that in its operation the surface soil is buried 12 to 18 inches below the surface and the subsoil from a corresponding depth brought to the surface—in other words, that subsoiling is very deep plowing. The subsoiler, whether run 10 or 20 inches deep, does not invert or disturb the relative position of the surface and subsoils. Its operation resembles harrowing more than plowing. It is in effect a one tooth harrow, mounted on a plow frame, its long tine with forward curve loosening the soil to a depth of 15 or 20 inches, just as the ordinary harrow tooth loosens it two or three inches."

Pig Feeding Experiments.

At the experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural college red Kaffir corn meal did not prove to be quite equal to cornmeal as a fattening food for hogs. A mixture of two-thirds Kaffir corn meal and one-third soy bean meal produced excellent gains. The soy bean meal apparently supplemented the defects of the Kaffir corn meal in such a way as to make the mixture a desirable feed. A mixture of two-thirds cornmeal and one-third soy bean meal gave slightly better results than Kaffir corn meal and soy bean meal. The conclusion to be drawn from this experiment is that red Kaffir corn meal is not as good a feed for hogs as corn meal, but that when either Kaffir corn meal or cornmeal is mixed with soy bean meal the results are highly satisfactory.

THE HONEYBEE.

The Effect of Cellar Wintering Versus Outdoor Stands.

"Are bees taken out of the cellar in the spring any more tender than those that have been out all winter?" This query was recently asked and answered in The American Bee Journal. Following are replies from different authorities in different sections of the country:

Professor A. J. Cook.—Not if wintered well. They may be in far better condition.

Charles Dadant & Son.—They seem to us to be until they have had two or three good, cleansing flights.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown.—I cannot answer from personal experience, as in my climate (Georgia) we winter out of doors.

P. H. Elwood.—The bees that winter the best are the toughest, whether wintered in doors or out. It is the poorly wintered bees that are tender and dwindle.

Rev. M. Mahin.—I have no experience in cellar wintering, and in this climate (Indiana) I do not think it advisable. From what I have heard and read I am quite sure that cellar wintered bees are more tender and suffer more from spring dwindling.

J. E. Pond.—I have never kept bees inside—that is, I have always wintered them on the summer stands—but I see no reason why there should be any difference in tenderness, whether kept outdoors or inside, and, again, I cannot imagine how any one can judge accurately in the matter.

Mrs. J. N. Heater.—Perhaps not, but they are sure to have brood earlier and when placed out of doors will be tempted out in quest of water and pollen to feed their young and perish in the cold, often to such an extent that not enough bees are left to cover the brood, and it, too, is chilled to death. My heaviest losses from spring dwindling have always been from colonies wintered in the cellar.

Manures For Early Planting.

No matter how rich the soil may be from previous manuring, all seeds planted during March or April should have some nitrogenous manure put in with them. There is no development of nitrates in the soil during cold weather, and that developed last year has been mostly washed out by rains and melting snows. It needs some available nitrogen to furnish a supply until the fermentation of vegetable matter in the soil provides it. Unless this is done the early growth will be stunted, and the crop will not only be reduced in quantity, but will be not much earlier than if planted later with the soil warm enough to furnish nitrogen and give the plants a vigorous start Later in the season the nodules on pea roots store nitrogen from the air. But they do this for the soil rather than for the growth of the vine While young the pea vine needs nitrogenous manures, the same as other plants. As the value of early peas consists mainly in their earliness it is a mistake to neglect giving them what is needed to push them rapidly until they attain size to help themselves.—American Cultivator.

Gang Plows.

The following letter from a Kansas contributor appeared in The Kansas Farmer:

I have used a gang plow for five years (three plows). Can cut from 11 to 15 inches, according to the depth I desire to plow—that is, cut or slice for 33 to 41 inches. I work four or six horses—always six when plowing for corn. The plow can be turned around inside of its length. I use no tongue. Can guide it so only two plows will cut furrows if so desired when finishing upland, or can drop off one plow or add another to it. I think it is the best farm implement I ever bought. I always attach a harrow when plowing for grain. I plowed, harrowed and planted to corn 120 acres in 16½ days. Have plowed over 200 acres without going to the shop. The least day's work I ever did was seven acres—this because the bouts were very short. Have plowed a half day without ever stopping.

Crimson Clover In Illinois.

E. Davenport reports from the station of the University of Illinois that, first, crimson clover is less likely than red clover to succeed in Illinois; second, drought and cold are its great enemies, notably the former, especially in the early life of the plant; third, if benefits may be had from acclimation, they have not yet become sufficiently established to be noticeable.

Formaline For Potato Scab.

At the Indiana station formaline was used instead of corrosive sublimate for soaking seed potatoes for scab. The report rendered is that while a little more expensive it is not poisonous and is effective. Add a half pint of the 40 per cent solution to 15 gallons of warm water, soak the potatoes two hours, then cut and plant.

News and Notes.

Cottonseed meal, while not so rapid in its effects as some other materials, is admirably adapted to fertilizing purposes.

Steam sheep shearing plants are being put in at the great shearing stations on the western ranges.

The potomato is the result of grafting the tomato upon potato stems.

Professor W. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O., is president, Professor C. S. Plumb, Lafayette, Ind., secretary, of the Society For the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

Five stations have experimented as to the depth of planting potatoes, the best results in most cases being from a depth of two to three inches.

The tendency is to shallow level culture for potatoes.

To prevent the ravages of the cutworm place a cylinder of stiff paper, or, better still, a strip of tin, around each plant.

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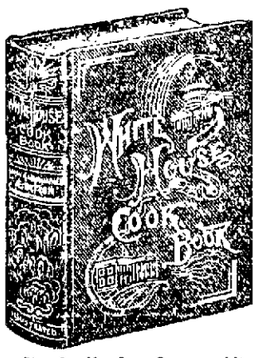

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The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House.

The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been *tried* and *tested*, and can be relied upon as one of the *best* of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it is believed the requirements of housekeepers of all classes. It embodies several original and commendable features, among which may be mentioned the *menus* for the holidays and for one week in each month in the year, thus covering all varieties of seasonable foods, the convenient classification and arrangement of topics, the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article, in the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

The subject of carving has been given a prominent place not only because of its special importance in a work of this kind, but particularly because it contains entirely new and original designs, and is so far a departure from the usual mode of treating the subject.

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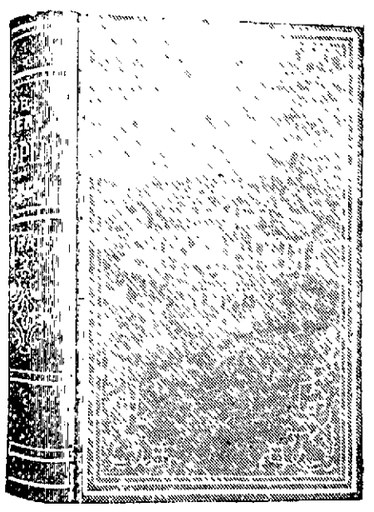

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PROUD OF HARRISON.

Presbyterians Greatly Pleased With His Speech.

HIS GAVEL OF HISTORIC WOODS.

When He Presented It, With a Neat Address, the Delegates Declared He Was "All Right"—Majority Report on Building Will Be Adopted.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 22.—The presentation of a gavel to the moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly by General Harrison, caused intense interest. The gavel was composed of hard woods, oak, poplar, black walnut, birch and maple. The oak, he said, represented the Calvinistic framework of the church; the poplar, the free civil government fostered by the church; the black walnut, not painted nor hidden, stood for the churches love of finish or individualism; the birch, with drooping branches and clinging leaves, typified the sheltering care of the church for the lambs of God, and the maple, with its message of sweetness, stood for the retiring moderator and his sermon. The various pieces of wood were all historic. The oak was from the first church in Indiana, and from Hanover Theological seminary, the mother of McCormick seminary, Chicago. The black walnut was from the first church of Indianapolis. All constituent parts represented first things. An enthusiast at the close of the speech enquired in a loud tone: "Whats the matter with Harrison?" and was greeted by the usual response.

Before proceeding to business the chairmen of committees were announced as follows:

Vice moderator, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia; bills and overtures, Dr. John L. Withrow, Chicago; judicial business, Dr. Henry C. Minton, San Francisco; church policy, Dr. Robert F. Sample, New York; home missions, Dr. John D. Hewitt, Emporia; foreign missions, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Philadelphia; education, Dr. Stephen W. Dana, Philadelphia; publication and Sabbath school work, Elder James Yereance, New York; church erection, Dr. George F. Whitworth, Seattle; theological seminaries, Dr. J. Clark Hill, Chicago; ministerial relief, the Hon. James A. Mount of Indiana; freedmen, Dr. Thomas Lawrence, Ashville; aid for colleges, Dr. George L. Spining, Orango, N. J.; correspondence, Dr. Byron Sunderland, Washington; benevolence, Dr. Wilson Pharner, New York; narrative, Dr. Maurice D. Edwards, St. Paul; temperance, Dr. A. R. Olney, West Troy, N. Y.; leave of absence, David R. Moore; mileage, Elder W. W. Fisk, Philadelphia; finance, Elder James M. Ham, Brooklyn.

The committee on Presbyterian building, New York, whose report was presented, was appointed a year ago and has made partial reports several times in the interval. Its conclusions have been awaited with interest. The assembly listened with eagerness through the reading of a out 60 octavo pages and showed a desire to hear the whole case. The applause which greeted the speakers was indicative of an agreement with the conclusion of the committee and adverse to the long report of the minority of one which was presented by Elder McDougall of Cincinnati. The speech of General Harrison, delivered in the midst of the reading of the minority report, was heard with close attention and after another speech on behalf of the committee, the reports went over as unfinished business.

The recommendations submitted were:

First, that the disposition of the two properties in question shall now be left to the boards of home and foreign missions as agents of the church; second, that the general assembly hereby express its appreciation of the laborious services, the sacrifice of time and as well the contributions of money made by members of the boards and others, also in the conduct of these enterprises; third, that the general assembly approves of the action of the committee and herewith discharge the committee of 11.

Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati the dissenting member, immediately presented a minority report, taking exceptions to the action of the committee. Mr. McDougall was interrupted frequently in reading his report, but was always ready with an answer.

The rest of the session was occupied with presentation of synodical and statistical reports.

BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Work of the Past Year Shown by the Report Submitted by the Manager.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The seventy-third anniversary of the American Baptist Publication society held the attention of the hosts of Baptist ministers and laymen who are now in the city attending the great annual meetings of the leading societies of the church.

The society was completely burned out in February of last year in a big fire at Philadelphia, but a new 12-story home is already nearing completion at 1420 Chestnut street. Concerning this new building, in which all Baptists are so greatly interested, the report of the board of managers submitted says:

"During the entire year we have been engaged in rebuilding, or rather in erecting a new structure, at 1420 Chestnut street, to replace the building destroyed by the fire of Feb. 2, 1896. This edifice is now approaching completion, and will probably be ready for occupancy in October or November next. It is of the best steel and brick construction and will be as nearly fireproof as it is possible for buildings to be made. The society will occupy the first and part of the second floors, and there will be 150 offices for rent. The location is now the best in the city for an office building, and it is believed that there will be little, if any, difficulty in securing tenants within a short time for the entire number of rooms. The cost of this new building will be about $ 0,0 0."

Rev. E. S. Stucker of Illinois spoke on "Work in the Northwest," which territory includes 20 states. He said these states have abou 1,000 Baptist churches, far less than 3,000 Baptist Sunday schools. "Of a population of 23,000 00 souls," said the speaker, "less than 130,0 0 are members of Baptist churches. In Utah and Nevada the proportion is 1 to 450. The publication society in the northwest means that the Bible work of the denomination is represented by those who not only believe and preach the Scriptures, but who gather funds from the churches for the translation, publication and world-wide distribution of God's word."

Rev. Dr. C. A. Barbour of Rochester, N. Y., a member of the committee on the missionary department submitted the report of the committee and spoke at some length on the missionary work of the publication society.

The receipts of the missionary department were as follows:

Contributions from churches, Sunday schools and individuals, $32,986.85; contributions on children's day, 1896, $21,761.66; legacies for missionary work, $,147.30; sales by missionaries, $10,154.30; income from permanent funds for missionary and Sunday school work, $9,651.98; income from permanent funds for grants, $4,275.95; income from conditional funds, $11,887.01; contribution from William Bucknell trust for missionary work, $2,681.79; contribution from James B. Crosby estate for missionary work, $1,253.11; interest on bank balances, $371.23; contributions for chapel car, No. 5, $3,474.10; contributions for chapel car, No. 6, $115.93; contributions for conditional funds, $8,855. Total, $113,616.94. Balance, April 1, 1896, $3,074.19; missionary account overdrawn, April 1, 1897, $11,374.24; balances advanced on designated funds for special purposes, $697.34. Total, $128,762.71.

The expenditures were: General missionary work, $67,451.79; stock purchaser for missionaries, $7,725.24; grants of children's day exercises to Sunday schools, $2,769.58; grants of publication made from various funds, $4,215.42; grants made by missionaries, $922.24; interest on conditional funds, $12,249.58; invested in securities on account of permanent and conditional funds, $13,250; expense account, $3,626.77; refunds, $45.62; assessment on stock N. P. R. R., reorganization, $1,500; advanced on account of securities, $691.63; total, $114,445.87; missionary account overdrawn, April 1, 1896, $14,,16.84. Total, 128,762.71.

Rev. C. H. Rust of Wisconsin told an extremely interesting story on "Work on the Chapel Cars."

The report of the Bible work was made, followed by an address on the subject by Rev. Dr. John Gordon of Pennsylvania, chairman. Hon. C. W. Kingsley of Massachusetts reported for the committee on finance and made an address, explaining the financial condition of the society. A Sunday school session was held, at which addresses were made by P. H. Bristow of Washington and Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers of Illinois, Rev. Drs. C. C. Brown of South Carolina and B. L. Whitman, president of the Columbian university at Washington.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Samuel A. Crozier, Pennsylvania; vice presidents, Edward Goodman, Illinois; Joshua Levering, Maryland; George E. Horr, Jr., D. D., Massachusetts; J. W. Searles, D. D., New Jersey; secretary, A. J. Rowland, D. D.; recording secretary, J. G. Walker, D. D.; treasurer, B. F. Dennisson.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Important Session of the General Synod at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church opened its third day's session in the Euclid Avenue church.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. John Alford of Beaver Falls. A discussion followed over the admission of Rev. John W. Scott, a native of India. The discussion was participated in by Rev. Alex Savage, Rev. Watters, William Wylie, Dr. McKinney, J. D. Steele, Samuel List, John E. Nelson and Dr. Daniel Steele. The enabling act passed in 1895, creating the presbytery of India with powers which are limited. Rev. Scott went to India 14 years since and has carried on an excellent work. The moderator welcomed him on behalf of the synod and extended him a hearty handshake.

A resolution was offered by Rev. David Steele of Philadelphia, that hereafter any delegate coming from India be accorded a seat in the synod. Action was postponed until Monday afternoon.

The report of the Ohio presbytery was then read by Dr. David McKinney of Cincinnati. It was very encouraging. The report of the western presbytery was read by Rev. W. A. Smylie. The report was received and referred to the presbytery committee.

The report of the eastern presbytery was not made.

The report of Philadelphia presbytery was read by Rev. Prof. Matthews Galey.

These standing committees were named by the moderator:

Discipline—Rev. J. W. Smylie, Rev. G. M. Ramsey, Elder J. H. Campbell.

Foreign conference—Rev. W. H. Gailey, Dr. Daniel Steele.

Signs of the times—Revs. William Wylie, R. W. Chestnut, Elder J. McDowell.

Theological seminary—Revs. S. A. Jackson, Alexander Savage, Elder J. W. Houston.

Nominations—Revs. J. D. Steel, M. Gailey, D. M. Kinney, Thomas Peebles, Elder Robert Stevenson.

Auditing—Rev. I. Alford, Elders Thomas Gibson, M. D. Bergham.

Sunday observance—Revs. J. C. Chestnut, J. B. Crawford, Samuel Riddleday, Elder T. Betty.

Sunday schools—Revs. R. M. Chestnut, G. W. Bronall, Elders R. Scott, John N. Conenaghy, J. H. Crisswell.

Recorder of New York and Vermont presbyteries—Rev. R. Blair, Elder J. W. McClelland.

Philadelphia presbytery—Rev. G. W. Brownell, Elder James Patterson.

Pittsburg presbytery—Rev. William Wylie.

Ohio presbytery—Rev. S. R. Kerr, Elder M. D. Beigham.

Western presbytery — Rev. John Simpson, Elder J. A. Irwin.

Eastern presbytery — Rev. S. R. Feagles, Elder J. W. Houston.

Indiana presbytery—Revs. M. Gailey, Thomas Watters, R. N. Chestnut, D. McKinney, D. D., S. A. Jackson.

Presbyterial reports—Rev. J. F. Morton, D. D.; J. D. Steele, Ph. D.; Alexander Savage, R. S. Feagles, Elder W. Yates.

Reports from foreign missions were read by Rev. David Steele, president of the board of foreign missions. There were 55 workers in the field and reports were heard from all of them.

WILL STOP BLOODSHED.

The President Determined to Act For Cuba.

DON'T WANT TO PROVOKE WAR.

For This Reason the Administration Considers the Morgan Resolution Inopportune—No Decision as to What the House Will Do—Relief Commenced.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—No official information can be obtained as to what action the house may take on the Cuban resolution passed by the senate, but it is understood that Speaker Reed will have a conference with the president on the subject at an early day and no action will be taken until after that conference. The inference is that the action of the house managers will be guided to a large extent by the results of the conference. It is probable that some attempt will be made on the part of the Democrats to have the resolution considered as soon as it reaches the house, but this cannot be done except by unanimous consent, which will not be given, or by a special order from the committee on rules. This special order will not be brought in until the Republican leaders are ready for action.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has had a conference with the president by appointment. It is understood to have had reference to the effect of the senate's action on the Morgan Cuban belligerency resolution and upon the general subject of the administration's attitude toward Cuba.

The cabinet meeting was not of long duration, but it was interesting because the principal subject of discussion was that of our relations toward Cuba. The action of the senate in passing the Morgan joint resolution was regarded as a movement that threatened, if carried out to the end, to interfere seriously with the efforts of the executive branch of the government to accomplish something substantial for the Cubans. The details of the plan which President McKinley has in mind have not yet been disclosed, in fact, it may be said that they are subject to arrangement upon the basis of the latest official information that is received from Cuba, probably from Mr. Calhoun. But it was clearly manifested in the cabinet meeting that the president has made up his mind to another forward step, and that, while up to this time he has, as he promised in the beginning of his administration, confined his efforts largely to securing absolute protection for American citizens in Cuba, he has now come to the determination to use his powers to stop the bloodshed in the island so far as this can be done without involving the United States in war.

The resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba was signed by Speaker Reed, but owing to the absence of the vice president and President Pro Tem. Frye of the senate, could not receive the signature of either of them on behalf of the senate. As the senate has adjourned until Monday it cannot be signed before that date.

The secretary of state therefore directed Consul General Lee at Havana to draw for immediate purchase of supplies and medicines for the relief of American citizens and transportation of such as are without means and desire to return to the United States not to exceed 10,000. He was also instructed to furnish United States consuls in Cuba at his discretion funds for this purpose.

SPAIN GRATEFUL TO OLNEY.

A Surprising Feature of De Lome's Reply Made Public.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The reply of Depuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, to the offer made by Secretary Olney of mediation made on behalf of this government contained the following language indicative of the attitude of the last administration, which Senator Foraker did not make public when he read extracts:

"The government of his majesty appreciates to its full value the noble frankness with which that of the United States has informed it of the very definite opinion it has formed in regard to the legal impossibility of granting the recognition of belligerency to the Cuba insurgents.

"Moreover, their systematic campaigning of destruction against all the industries of the island and the means by which they are worked would of itself be sufficient to keep them without the pale of the universally recognized rules of international law.

"His majesty's government has read, with no less gratification, the explicit and spontaneous declarations to the effect that the government of the United States seeks no advantage in connection with the Cuban question, its only wish being that the ineluctable and lawful sovereignty of Spain be maintained and even strengthened through the submission of the rebels, which, as your excellency states in your note, is of paramount necessity to the Spanish government, for the maintenance af its authority and its honor."

Fight In Spanish Senate.

MADRID, May 22. — The Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned as a result of the incident in the senate, when he boxed the ears of Senator Comas. A duel was finally averted.

Chicago's Murder Mystery.

CHICAGO, May 22.—In a sewer leading from the vat in which Mrs Luetgert's body is supposed to have been destroyed the police have found a clot of matted hair. Dr. Carl Klein, Mrs. Luetgert's dentist, reported that he was unable to identify the porcelain tooth found by the police.

Statesmen Visited Monticello.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A number of members of the senate and house made a visit to Monticello, the old home of Jefferson.

SAME PLATE SCALE.

Sheet and Tinplate Scales Will Be Hotly Debated at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 22.—Another wage list—that of the finishers—has been adopted by the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. While considerable pressure was brought to bear to induce the delegates to provide for an advance, especially on hoop and cotton tie mills, the slate went through with precisely the same provisions as existed last year.

The convention is now on the sheet scale, and there are some grave problems to solve before the incongruities alleged by the sheet manufacturers to exist between the sheet and tin plate lists are eliminated. The scale of the Amalgamated association last year permitted the tin plate manufacturers to roll black plate for tinning up to a size of 14 square feet at a much lower cost than was charged for rolling black plate for the general markets, provided the black plate which was rolled for tinning purposes at this reduced cost was not sold in the general markets.

This scale has operated seriously against the small sheet mills. The business of these plants has been practically absorbed by the black plate mills or the tin plants, and the sheet manufacturers say their former business with the tin mills has not only drifted away, but their general business in the open markets has also been curtailed by the tinplate manufacturers surreptitiously selling black plate in the general markets. The difference in the cost of production under the two conditions named will amount to several dollars per ton. The convention will ask for that much of an advance for work on black plate for tinning, which will be in addition to the general advance asked for all lines of the tinplate scale, in anticipation of higher tariff duties.

The convention will be engaged with the sheet and tinplate scales for some days, as the advances asked are quite radical, and the delegates are giving each step careful consideration. The tinplate manufacturers, meeting in Cleveland, are discussing the wage scale.

Part of the bar iron scale left over was decided and the wages on the muck and puddle mill, including regulation of bloom, boy rollers, etc., remains the same. It was also decided to make no change in wages for scraping and bushelling, knobbling and heating slabs and shingling.

LITTLE TARIFF TALK.

This Is What the Republicans Are Trying to Secure — Democrats Promise Them They Will Not Indulge to Any Great Extent—Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Republican senators will hold a caucus Monday to consider the tariff bill. The first effort will be to devise plans to expedite the consideration of the bill and there will also be an attempt to reconcile differences of opinion as to the merits of some features. Some of the schedules are objectionable to many of the senators, and it is thought advisable to settle such differences in caucus rather than in the senate.

What the tariff leaders will first attempt is to secure an agreement among Republican senators to restrain any desire they may have for general speeches and thus throw the responsibility for delay upon the opposition. So far as agreed upon the program is to have Senator Allen make his statement on Monday or Tuesday of next week, and to follow this by immediately taking up the schedules and making no set speeches on the Republican side of the chamber.

The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans all aver that they will consume no unnecessary time with speeches. The Democrats profess to be especially anxious that there should be no delay. The Democrats will also hold a caucus soon to decide upon a line of action especially on the subjects of amendments. A Democratic member of the finance committee expressed the opinion that a month would be sufficient time for debate.

A number of wool commission men from Philadelphia were at the capitol seeing members of the finance committee to secure a revocation of the committee's action in lowering the rates on first and second class wools. They say that the increase on third class wools will be of no benefit and that the reduction on the higher grades will work very serious mischief to the wool interest.

Victims of Gasoline Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—An explosion of gasoline resulted in the death of Mrs Ada Mohr, 33 years old, her 18-month-old baby and Hugo Howard, 15 months old. Mrs. Bessie Howard and William Howard, her 5-year-old son, were probably fatally burned, while Max Gumpert and Henry Surman were badly burned.

United Brethren Conference.

TOLEDO, May 22.—At the United Brethren general conference elections were resumed. Colonel Robert Cowden was elected associate editor of Sunday school literature and secretary of the Sunday school board. E. Lorenze was re-elected editor of German literature and Rev. W. W. Bell was re-elected missionary secretary.

A SUIT FOR $600,000.

The Lake Shore Railroad the Defendant In a Big Case.

YOUNGSTOWN, May 22.—A suit involving $600,000 is especially assigned for trial at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, next Monday. The plaintiffs are Mary Field et al. of Ashtabula and the defendant the Lake Shore Railroad company.

Their claim is based on the following statement: "The land involved includes 40 acres of dock land at Ashtabula Harbor, the value of which is inestimable, but has been placed at $600,000. The parties in 1871 gave the Lake Shore company a deed for the land, containing a condition that the railroad company would maintain their main business between Jamestown, Pa., and Ashtabula harbor, which would render other land owned by the Fields much more valuable than if a main line was not maintained. The Lake Shore company ran a train from the Jamestown side down to the harbor about six weeks and then abandoned it, thus violating the contract made in the deed, and on this ground the present suit for $ 00,000 was undertaken."

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The stock market today was dull and very strong, with the exception of the Coalers, which were weak. J. C. was the weakest, opening at 71½, and later sold down to 69½. Sugar, while strong, was very dull. It did not open until almost a half hour after the other stock. The following is the bank statement:

Reserve increased	$1,508,450
Loans decreased	998,800
Specie increased	162,300
Legals increased	1,324,800
Deposits decreased	81,400
Circulation decreased	78,300

CHICAGO, May 22.—Better prices prevailed today for all commodities. Yet all the markets were comparatively quiet. There were 45,000 bushels hard wheat sold at St. Louis and 50,000 bushels sold here to go to San Francisco. The trade seemed to look a little further below the surface than usual and discovered that the wheat situation is a rather remarkable one. Country elevator wheat is getting scarce and it is clear that supplies are extremely low. Chicago is expected to lose not less than one million of her stock this week and Minneapolis is grinding about all her receipts. The puts and calls on July good all next week 67½, 75.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat.				
July	71-71¼	72½	70¾-⅞	72
Sept.	66¼-⅜	67⅜	66⅛	67⅛
Oats.				
July	17⅝	17⅝-18	17⅝-⅞	17⅞-18
Sept.	18	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛
Corn.				
July	24½	24⅝	24⅜-½	24½-⅝
Sept.	25½	25¾	24½	25⅝
Pork.				
July	8 25	8 27	8 22	8 25
Sept.	8 35	8 35	8 25	8 35
Lard				
July	3 80	3 85	3 80	3 80
Sept.	3 90	3 90	3 87	3 87

TOLEDO, May 22.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 87.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	113⅜	113¾	113¼	113¾
Atchison (Pfd.)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
C. B. & Q.	74	74¼	74	74¼
Chicago Gas	81¼	81⅞	81¼	81⅝
Delaware & Hudson	103½	103½	102¾	102¾
General Electric	30⅛	30¼	30	30
Jersey Central	71½	71¾	69⅝	69¾
Louisville & Nashville	44¾	45¼	44¾	45
Manhattan	85¼	87⅛	84¾	84⅜
Rock Island	63⅞	64	63¾	64
St. Paul	74¾	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
Western Union	78¼	78⅝	77⅞	77¾

The Massillon Markets.

Farmers generally sold their wheat last fall for sixty cents or thereabout, a bushel. Many of them were obliged to do it, because they needed money. Most thought that to hold it was to get even less, but the few who did hold theirs can now get 85 cents whenever they want to sell. The only man hereabouts who has any great amount of wheat on hand is Farmer Doll, whose barn on the plains contains several hundred bushels.

As Decoration Day approaches plants and flowers begin to take their places among the regular country produce. It is thought that they will be lower in price than ever before.

The banana market is growing easier. Local commission merchants have received large consignments, and plenty of the fruit is now to be bought at 25 cents a dozen.

The boneless herring is the fish that people are eating most of. The heavy lake storms have made it impossible for good catches to be made and consequently the supply is not much greater than the demand. If times were good, the herring's scarcity would cause an increase in price.

Michigan and Minnesota millers are trying hard to get their flour in the eastern markets. In the past four or five weeks representatives of a half dozen of these concerns have visited Massillon. One sent out ladies who made house to house canvasses. An agent who is in town this week said that this has to be done to keep the mill in operation.

The Saturday Market Story.

It has been weeks since butter has came in like it did yesterday. It seemed as though all the producers of the neighborhood had brought their wares to town, and in consequence the price paid for butter is eight cents.

Wonderful inducements are being offered by the manufacturers of indispensable household articles. The latest thing in this line is a spool of alleged silk thread with every five cent bar of soap. Every firm wants to create a demand for its wares, and to do this they are vying with each other as to which can give the most for the least money.

It will be some days before any one will be able to say positively what effect last night's frost had on things. Some tomatoes and other plants have begun to droop, but not much harm seems to have been done to the fruit.

There is a good demand for all vegetables, but everything is two or three weeks later this year than last, and so the supply is not always what it should be. Lots of white and green beans are being sold at 5 cents a pound. If they were 10 cents dealers could not procure enough. The following prices prevail in Massillon, Saturday, May 22:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	20-22
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	8-10
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders per lb	6
Sides	6-7
Chickens, live	8
Potatoes	15
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Onions	1 25
Apples	75-1 00
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-1 00

J. F. BOWMAN,

Of New Pittsburg, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

New Pittsburg, O., Jan. 21, 1897.

The Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.

Dear Sirs:—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. J. Kreiger, druggist, Wooster, O., and used them for Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. The Capsules relieved me and I am now in excellent health. It is the best remedy I ever used. I am out in all kinds of weather carrying overland mail, and am now in perfect health. I gladly recommend the Capsules.

Very truly,
J. F. BOWMAN.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

A CONVICT KILLED.

Judge Gordon Tells of Cruel Treatment of Insane Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—In the session of the legislative committee investigating the management of the state penitentiaries, Judge James Gay Gordon of the Philadelphia court of common pleas, was the star witness. He said the official reports of the prison were filled with falsehood, and that he could prove that the treatment of many convicts had been brutal and cruel.

He said the institution reported that there were ten insane patients there in November 1st, and that an investigation made by him showed there were 50 at that time. Of these, he said, nine are now in insane asylums, and one is dead, from the result of cruel treatment at the prison.

A Monument Unveiled.

LONDON, May 22.—The Duke of Buccleuch has unveiled, at Westminster abbey, a memorial bust of Sir Walter Scott in the presence of a distinguished assemblage.

Intended Relief For Ireland.

LONDON, May 22.—The first lord of the treasury, A. J. Balfour, made an important statement in the house of commons regarding the government's policy at the next session of parliament. In order to give Ireland an equivalent for the relief in agricultural rates given to England, the government, Mr. Balfour said, proposes to place both the poor law and the county administration on a broad, popular basis. The landlords must be relieved of all rural rates.

$2,000.00 IN VALUABLE Prizes, GIVEN FREE

TO CONSUMERS OF

WALKER'S FAMILY SOAP,

HOW TO GET THESE PRIZES:

Competitors to save as many **Walker's Family Soap Wrappers** as they can collect.

These wrappers to be mailed or expressed fully prepaid to W. & H. Walker, Pittsburg, Pa., with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address, number of wrappers sent in and number of district Competition lives in.

The state of Pennsylvania will constitute District No. 1, and the State of West Virginia, Ohio and Maryland District No. 2.

To the competitor who sends in the largest number of wrappers from the district in which he or she resides, W. & H. will give an order on any dealer, for any **Two Hundred Fifty ($250.00) Dollar Seal Skin Sack** he or she may select.

To the Competitor who sends in the next largest number of wrappers from the district in which he or she resides we will give an order on any dealer for any **One Hundred Twenty Five $125.00 Dollar Seal Skin Sack** he or she may select.

To the five competitors who send in the next largest number of wrappers from the district in which they reside we will give a Diamond Locket, any design you may select, or one **Twenty Five $25.00 Dollar Cloth Coat or Jacket** they may select.

To the twenty competitors who send in the next largest number of wrappers from the district in which they reside we will give each an order on any dealer for any **Fifteen ($15.00) Dollar Cloth Coat or Jacket** they may select.

To the twenty competitors who send in the next largest number of wrappers from the district in which they reside we will give each an order on any dealer for any **Ten ($10.00) Cloth Coat or Jacket** they may select.

AS FOLLOWS:

2 First Prizes, each of a $250 Seal Skin Sack,	$500
2 Second Prizes, each of a $125 Seal Skin Sack,	250
10 Third Prizes, each of a $35 Cloth Coat or Jacket,	250
40 Fourth Prizes, each of a $15 Cloth Coat or Jacket,	600
40 Fifth Prizes, each of a $10 Cloth Coat or Jacket,	400
	$2,000

The entire wrapper must be sent in, as all parts or pieces will be rejected and not counted.

Be careful to prepay full postage on all letters and packages, otherwise they may be sent to the dead letter office.

All competitors for these prizes will have the right to receive from us a printed list giving the names and addresses of the successful persons, if they send a self addressed envelope and a two cent postage stamp.

The public will please take notice that all employes, agents or other persons directly or indirectly in the employ of, or connected with the firm of W. & H. Walker, are debarred from entering into competition for any of these prizes.

Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealers' stock will be disqualified.

The contest will positively close at 12 o'clock noon, eastern time, November 1st, 1897, and wrappers received at the home office Pittsburg, after that hour will no be counted. Awards will be made as soon after that time as the wrappers can be counted. The successful person will be immediately notified by letter, with full instructions as to when and how they can secure their prizes.

W. & H. Walker will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of W. & H. Walker as final.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO Advertising Department

W. & H. WALKER, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A large new hotel will be erected this season at Chippewa Lake.

Now is the season to lay the foundation for future health and strength.

Miss Harriet Crum, of Canton, will appear at the Methodist church concert on May 27th.

Mr. Jacob Berg has returned to Buffalo, after an extended visit with his parents in this city.

Wooster may have a grain and stock brokerage office, a branch of the one in Massillon and Canton.

Miss Evelyn Albrecht joined a party of Canton young people and wheeled up to Congress lake, Wednesday.

The Youngstown board of education requires teachers to sign a contract not to marry during the school term.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of this city, was elected first vice president of the Ohio Medical Society, at Cleveland, on Thursday.

H. B. Cunningham, of Norwalk, superintendent of motive power of the W. & L. E. railway, is in the city on official business.

Mrs. H. J. Votteler, of Cleveland, has arrived in the city, to be the guest of Mrs. Margaret Miller and family, in North Mill street.

Little Miss Snyder, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Snyder, gave a party to her friends at her home in Kracker street, Thursday evening.

Envelopes are out of fashion among the elite of Germany. In place of them has come in the old-fashioned way of folding the large sheet of written letter and sticking it with sealing wax.

The new creamery at Easton is being taxed to its fullest capacity. The company have added a new separator and he two are kept busy, so large is the quantity of milk delivered daily.

The coal mining business is not very lively about Dalton at present. The Gazette says that the mines have been running but a few days the past month. A number of miners have left for other mines.

Mrs. Nancy Couch, widow of Eli Couch, a prominent citizen and banker, died suddenly at her residence in Carrollton, Wednesday morning. She had many relatives and friends throughout eastern Ohio.

The graves of the ex-soldiers in the Youngstown Hill cemetery will be decorated on Sunday afternoon, May 30. The residents of that village request the presence of as many members of the Massillon post as possible.

Congressman Tayler announced Thursday that he had recommended the appointment of B. F. Prescott to be postmaster at Alliance. There was a spirited contest for the office but Mr. Tayler's choice held up in Prescott, and he will be appointed.

St Paul papers announce the death on Thursday, May 20, of Mrs. Catherine A. Donaldson, in her 74th year, after a long illness. Funeral private, Saturday, May 22, at 2 p. m., from residence, 548 Cedar street. Mrs Donaldson lived here about 18 years ago.

The Ashland board of education recently adopted the following: "No person will be employed for the position of superintendent of schools who is more than forty years of age, or unmarried, or who is not a member of a church." The new superintendent is to be paid $1,200 a year.

The Pennsylvania Company is the heaviest taxpayer of any company or corporation in Stark county. It paid into the treasury of the county last year $35,000. George Harsh, of Massillon, was the largest individual taxpayer in the county. His annual taxes amounted to $3,500.

The concert to be given in the auditorium of the First M. E. church May 27 promises to be a musical entertainment of high grade, as will be acknowledged by the public when later they will have the pleasure of looking over the programme in the columns of THE INDEPENDENT.

Reuben J. Krisher, assessor of Massillon precinct, has made the following return of assessments: Horses, 538, cattle, 936; sheep, 665; hogs, 1,292; carriages, 126; pianos and organs, 50, moneys subject to draft, $96,850; total valuation, $166,132, number of dogs, 184, births, 35; deaths, 8.

President McKinley announces that he will visit the Nashville exposition on the 12th of June—Ohio day. His visit will be made the occasion of great civil and military demonstration, in which Governor Bushnell and staff and such of the Ohio National Guard as may be present will participate.

Superintendent Pontius, of the Stark county workhouse, was in the city today in the interest of the Marshall hill improvement. Mr. Pontius stated that fully thirty-five prisoners would begin the work of grading the hill on Monday. Provisions have already been made for their confinement over night and for cooking meals.

The miners employed by the Wainwright Coal Company at the Woodland mine are more fortunate than their fellow mine workers throughout the district. The Woodland mine has been in operation since Monday of last week, employing a full force, and the indications are that work will continue for some days without delay.

Some wheelwomen who who were riding in South Erie street, Friday evening, did something that frightened Peter Hembuch's horse so badly that it ran away with the carriage. Mr Hembuch, his wife and child and all were more or less bruised and injured in the fall and the vehicle was also damaged. Mr. Hembuch resides west of the city.

The W. A. L. E. system is undergoing general repairs under the direction of General Manager Ellerbe. Order and within a few months the road bed and rolling stock will be in a better condition than it has been for years. Over $125,000 have already been expended for new ties and new tracks is now being laid between Norwalk and Massillon.

The three members of the graduating class of the Massillon high school who received the highest average grades for the first and second years of the high school course are Lovina Marr, first, William Conrad, second, and Margaret Boerner, third. Their grades were remarkably close, Miss Marr leading with 98⅛ per cent., the others following with but fractions less.

An Akron dispatch says: "Milton B. Rhoades, a man 43 years old, was married to Hattie B. Clark, in this city. Miss Clark is only 17 years of age, and is Rhoades's fourth wife. She is also his step-daughter, her mother, Rhoades' third wife, dying a few months ago. When the wedding took place the girl was too ill to get out of bed and she claims the marriage was against her will. The case will be brought to the attention of the humane officers. Rhoades swore the girl was 18, and the marriage may be invalid."

C. C. Miller has returned from Mt. Vernon, where he presided over the annual meeting of the state council of the Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Miller's term as councillor having expired, he has now retired to the office of junior ex-councillor, and the former vice councillor, A. L. Bumgarner, of St. Clairsville, has been made councillor. F. H. Darr, of Canton, was elected secretary. This meeting, Mr. Miller says, was one of the best that the council has ever held, and that the reports of the various lodges showed the organization to be in very good condition.

Robert Blickensderfer, receiver and general manager of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, was married on Tuesday afternoon to Miss Josephine A Coldren, at Van Wert, Pa. They will be at home at Toledo, after June 10. Directly after the wedding Mr and Mrs. Blickensderfer left for Chicago via the Pennsylvania railway, in Mr Blickensderfer's private car. From Chicago they will proceed directly to the coast, then a complete tour of the west will be made. Mr. Blickensderfer has had charge of many of the roads over which they will pass, and several were built by him.

When a man becomes "land poor" he has a very large farm, perhaps three or four hundred acres, which he is unable to work himself and which, in the hands of employes, yields just enough to pay them their wages and the taxes or a little less. It is said that any number of these land poor farmers are to be found in Stark county. "It has gotten to be so now," said a man yesterday, "that the farmer with thirty acres is much better off than the one with ten times that many. A good worker can look after thirty acres of land himself and need not hire any help. He will make a good living and a little besides. The man with the large farm can not do this, and with produce selling at the present prices, you can't afford to pay a couple of men to raise your crops, and besides hired hands do not do things as you would yourself, and their bungling may ruin the crops."

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

LETTER FROM GREENTOWN.

GREENTOWN, May 24. Mrs. J. L. Maurer and daughter Ruth were in Sparta last Wednesday, attending the celebration of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Maurer's mother, who now resides at that place. Willie Sydney Wilson, the 7-year-old son of Mr and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, was playing near their home, one day last week, he tripped and fell, breaking his arm. The child is getting along nicely under Dr. L. E. Dougherty's care. The cream of local dramatic and musical talent gave an unusually good entertainment at the town hall last Saturday evening. The subject was "His Fate in the Balance," and rounds of applause from an appreciative audience followed every act. The fifth annual commencement of the Greentown high school will be held in the M. E. church Saturday evening, May 29, the exercises commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The class consists of three members, two boys and one girl. They have chosen for their motto, the significant words: "Not to Seem, But to Be." Chas. Krichbaum, of Canton, will deliver the class address. The programme is as follows: Anthem, O, Come, Let Us Sing.
Invocation.
Song, Male Quartette
"Success or Failure,"..... Cloyd Shanafelt
Solo, Gally Thro' Life Wander Pchobe ..Wise
"Drifting,".....Olive Sanders
Duet, "Tarry With Me."
"Half-Finished Work"..... J. B. Dougherty
Anthem, "The Lord Is King."
Class Address..... Chas Krichbaum
Solo, "The Requital,"..... Agnes Raber
Presentation of Diplomas..Dr. L. Dougherty
Song, Male Quartette.
Benediction.

Rifle Practice at Night.

A handy sight for use in a bad light with guns of various kinds has been patented in England by Mr. Weaver. A tiny incandescent lamp, supplied with a current from a simple form of battery concealed in the stock, is mounted with a shield at the muzzle of the gun, and a fan of rays of light, calculated to indicate the position of its source, is exposed in the direction of the shooter's eye, and this is sufficient to enable him to obtain the required alignment with the back sight and with the target, be it animate or otherwise. The special application of the sight is for game shooting at night and for service purposes—such, for instance, as the illumination of a machine gun used against torpedo attacks during the night.—Army and Navy Journal.

Equal to the Occasion.

The famous motto "noblesse oblige" had a striking exemplification when the Grand Duchess Sergius was presented at the court of St. Petersburg. As that Russian great lady was receiving the imperial kiss on the cheek the string which contained her priceless pearl necklace broke and the pearls rolled down her dress, rattling on the floor like hail. Without looking to the right or left and without noticing the loss of her matchless pearls, the grand duchess retired courtesying from the room. An ordinary woman would have been rattled.—Exchange.

A bottle of Dr Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house saves doctors' bills, saves trouble, and very often saves precious lives. Gives almost instant relief in cases of coughs, colds, or lung troubles of any sort.

Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. C. V. Hammersmith, agent, Massillon, O.

STIRRING ADVENTURES

Taken From Recent Works of Fiction and Travel.

FIGHTING A BEAR IN THE DARK.

A Masterly Description by Gilbert Parker. A Pearl Diver's Fight With a Turtle. Encounter With a Wild Yak In the Himalayas.

Seldom does one find a more thrilling scene than that in Gilbert Parker's "Pomp of the Lavilettes" in which Tom Ferrol is locked up in a dark warehouse with a murderous bear.

"He ran suddenly to the center of the room, the candle still in his hand, and turned to meet his foe. It came savagely

FROM "POMP OF THE LAVILETTES."

at him. He dodged it, ran past it, turned, doubled on it and dodged again. A half dozen times this was repeated, the candle still flaring. It could not last long. The bear was enraged. Its movements became swifter. Its vicious teeth and lips were covered with froth, which dripped to the floor and sometimes spattered Ferrol's clothes as he ran past.

"Ferrol suddenly remembered the broken bayonet upon the ledge against the wall. If he could reach it, there might be a chance to strike one blow for life. As his eye glanced toward the wall he saw the steel flash in the light of the candle.

"The bear was between him and it. He made a feint toward the left, then as quickly to the right. But, doing so, he slipped and fell. The candle dropped to the floor and went out. With a lightning-like instinct of self preservation he swung over upon his face just as the bear, in a wild rush, passed over his head. He remembered afterward the odor of the hot, rank body and the sprawling, huge feet and claws. Scrambling to his feet swiftly, he ran to the wall. Fortune was with him. His hand almost instantly clutched the broken bayonet. He whipped out his handkerchief, tore the scarf from his neck and wound them around his hand that the broken bayonet should not tear the flesh as he fought for his life. Then, seizing it, he waited for the bear to come on, his body bent forward, his eyes straining into the dark, his face dripping—dripping—sweat, his breath coming hard and labored from his throat.

"For a minute there was absolute silence save for the breathing of the man and the savage panting of the beast. Presently he felt exactly where the bear was and listened intently. He knew that it was now but a question of minutes, perhaps seconds.

"Two things happened at that moment—the sound of knocking on a door somewhere and the roaring rush of the bear upon him. He sprang to one side, striking at the beast as he did so. The bayonet went in and out again. There came voices from the outside. Evidently somebody was trying to get in. The bear roared again and came on. It was all a blind man's game. Suddenly every particle of strength had gone out of him. He shivered and swayed. God! Would they never get that window open? His heart seemed to give a leap, then slowly to roll over with a thud, and he fell to the floor as the bear lunged forward upon him."

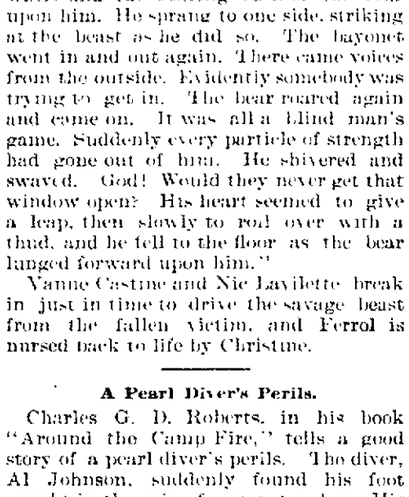
Vanne Castine and Nic Lavilette break in just in time to drive the savage beast from the fallen victim, and Ferrol is nursed back to life by Christine.

A Pearl Diver's Perils.

Charles G. D. Roberts, in his book "Around the Camp Fire," tells a good story of a pearl diver's perils. The diver, Al Johnson, suddenly found his foot caught in the grip of a monster clam. His steel handspike had fallen where he could not reach it, and he resolved to give the signal to be pulled up.

"Just as I had come to this resolve," he continues, "a black shadow passed over my head, and I looked up quickly. It was a big turtle. I didn't like this, I can tell you, but I kept perfectly still, hoping the newcomer would not notice me.

"He paddled along very slowly, with his queer little head stuck far out, and presently he noticed my air tube. It seemed to strike him as decidedly queer. My blood fairly turned to ice in my veins as I saw him paddle up and take hold of it in



FROM "AROUND THE CAMP FIRE."

a gingerly fashion with his beak. Luckily he didn't think it would be good to eat, but I knew that if he should bite it I would be a dead man in about a minute, drowned inside my helmet like a rat in a hole.

"In my desperation I stooped down and tore with both hands at the shells and weeds for something I might hurl at the turtle, thinking thus perhaps to distract his attention from my air tube. But what do you suppose happened? Why, I succeeded in pulling up a great lump of shells and stones all bedded together. The mass was fully two feet long. My heart gave a cup of exultation. Instead of hurling it at the turtle, I reached out with it and managed to scrape that precious handspike within grasp.

"Just at this juncture the turtle decided to take a hand. I had given the signal to be hauled up, and now I could feel Larry tugging energetically at the rope. The turtle left off fooling with the tube, and, paddling down to see what was making such a commotion in the water, he tackled me at once.

"As it happened, however, he took hold of the big copper nut on the top of my headpiece, and that was too tough a morsel even for his beak, so that all he could do was to shake me a bit. With him at my head and the clam on my leg and Larry jerking on my waistband you may imagine I could hardly call my soul my own. However, I began jabbing with my handspike into the unprotected parts of the turtle's body, feeling around for some vital spot. In a moment the water was red with blood. All I could do was to keep on jabbing as close to the neck as I could, and the turtle kept chewing at the copper joint.

"I believe it was the clam that helped me most effectually in that struggle. You see, that grip on my leg kept me as steady as a rock. If it hadn't been for that, the turtle would have had me end over end in no time. As it was, after a few moments of this desperate stabbing I managed to kill my assailant, but even in death that iron beak of his maintained its hold on the copper nut of my helmet. Larry had to slash off the heavy creature's head with a hatchet."

Encounter With a Wild Yak.

Adventures of all sorts enliven the pages of S. J. Stone's "In and Beyond the Himalayas." There is one lively encounter with a wild yak bull that contains a spice of humor as well as of adventure. Mr. Stone had wounded the animal, and he and his native assistant, or shikari, ran to intercept it as it bolted up the steep and stony hillside.

"I slackened my pace," says the author, "but Paljour, not noticing this, went on and got above me. He was thus between the bull and myself. As the bull turned the swell in the hillside he suddenly came in sight of Paljour and, instantly changing his course, charged furiously at the old man straight down the hill.

"Paljour retreated toward me, best pace, shouting to me to fire. But at first I could not see the bull, and when he did come in sight the shikari was directly in line with him. I shouted to him to get out of the way, but he was too flustered to understand.

"Fortunately above me and about ten yards off a small rock jutted out of the hillside, and Paljour screwed himself under it into the smallest space. The infuriated bull stood above the rock, only a few feet from the man, evidently at a loss.

FROM "IN AND AROUND THE HIMALAYAS."

He could hear his enemy distinctly, for Paljour was shouting continuously at the top of his voice for me to come and hide under the rock beside him. It was clear that both man and animal were unconscious of each other's proximity. One was mad with rage, and the other was off his head with funk.

"There was no time, however, to admire the tableau, for the monster above me was bent on mischief. I put a .500 express bullet into his chest, and down he came straight for me. I backed a few yards to get out of his course and fell into a stony hole, cutting my legs very severely. The hand of Providence again! In the hole I was out of sight of the furious animal, which thundered past about three yards off.

"I had just time to twist myself into a sitting position and deliver my second barrel into his shoulder as he rushed by. That finished him. He fell 20 yards below me, sprawling on his belly, with legs spread out, thus checking the otherwise inevitable roll down hill.

"The scene, though it lasted only a few moments, has left an indelible impression on my memory. Our respective positions in this transaction were, I should say, unique. The blazing sun behind the bull, as he stood over Paljour, setting off his grand proportions, Paljour jammed under the rock, bawling at the pitch of his voice, and myself quivering with excitement on the stormy hillside! It seems a laughing matter now, but at the time we were all three desperately in earnest."

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Engineer Attacked by Rattlesnakes While Expecting His Boiler to Explode.

Patrick L. Fennell, an engineer of Williamsport, Pa., recently took charge of a sawmill in the forest some miles from his home. The mill had not been in operation for some time, and it required several days to clean it. Then Fennell started a fire in the furnace and prepared for business. He was called to some other part of the mill, and when he returned to the engine he saw that the steam gauge registered 110, although the boiler was tested only to 100 pounds and was supposed to work with 70 to 80.

In his excitement at the peril Fennell slammed the door of the engine house and a latch on the outside dropped down, making him a prisoner. Paying no attention to that, he started for the safety valve. It had become rusted and refused to work. Catching hold of a pipe he started to swing himself into position to reach the valve when he noticed a rattlesnake hanging to the pipe. He jumped back and landed on something which yielded under his feet. It proved to be another snake.

The fire in the furnace had warmed the walls of the engine house and roused a den of rattlers and several of them were ready for trouble. Fennell seized an iron bar and attacked the snakes, finally killing all of them. He then loosened the safety valve and released the imprisoned steam. The gauge registered 120 pounds, and in a few moments more there must have been an explosion that would have wrecked the building and perhaps killed several men.

BYWAYS OF SEVILLE.

THUMB NAIL SKETCHES OF A WITTY AND GRACIOUS PEOPLE.

The Lazy and Picturesque Life of the Andalusians—Making Love Through Barred Windows—A Taberna Where the Darker Side of Life Is Displayed.

Wandering home through the dark, winding byways, you pass cloaked figures, whispering at the iron bound windows. They are the lovers of Seville, pelando la pava (plucking the turkey), as they call it. With the lattice slightly open, the fair Sevillana sits in her darkened chamber talking in whispered tones to the gallant without. The old folks, weary of the task of chaperonage, after locking the daughter in a room barred like a prison cell, have gone to bed, and for hours, sometimes the entire night, the affianced lovers look through the grating into each other's eyes and whisper the nothings of love. It would seem cold comfort to a northern swain, but the Spaniards say the iron bars are a necessary evil there in Spain. In Spain there are life and color and picturesqueness everywhere, and you think the Spaniard was born to be an artist's model.

In the maze of tortuous streets about the market one sees something of the life of the people. There the white-washed houses are outlined against the brilliant sky in rambling perspective, and the graceful tower of some parish church, its brown walls moss grown, its bright tiles shining, rise sharp and clear into the blue above. Dark maidens with glossy hair and warm color in their cheeks gaze idly from the miradores above upon the countless people in the streets below.

The cobbler hammers and stitches in his smoky little shop without window or door, glasses click in the bodega, sleek cows with mournful eyes and tinkling bells stand silently chewing their cuds in the milkman's stalls, and the dainty feet of shaggy donkeys patter on the cobble stones, as the patient little beasts, beneath their panniers of straw or charcoal, thread their way through the crowd. You wander along, picking your way through the good natured assemblage, until you reach some little plaza with its church, where beggars sun themselves upon the flagstones, and the puestos, or booths of the street peddlers, with graceful, colored awnings, are scattered picturesquely about the pavement. There the dazzling sunlight casts fantastic shadows on the yellow and blue walls of the houses, multicolored pots or festoons of cotton prints hang in the dingy shops, gallardos—dandies of the street—gossip in groups or ogle the passing maidens, dogs snooze in sunny spots and crowds of idlers cluster about some barrel organ or blind guitarist. There is a booth near by where a bronze skinned gypsy is cooking mollettes calentitos, a sort of greasy flour cake fried in oil, and a wine puesto with its earthen jars, and huge bottles of red and yellow wine, and there vagos loiter to eat and drink.

One can linger for hours in the streets of Seville, watching the people and talking with them, too, for the Andalusian of the lower classes is the best of fellows. There is a democratic freedom in his manner, at once respectful and cordial, which is unlike the obsequiousness or boorishness of the common people of other countries. He is slow and even lazy, but he commands respect, and nowhere can one meet such civility and heartiness as is shown by the Andalusian peasant. But you must unbend and meet him half way. He does not like Saxon stiffness, and a cordial word or the offer of a cigarette will accomplish more than a handful of silver.

When you go into a bodega of the people where aguardiente is sold at a cent a glass, the habitues all greet you with a word of welcome, and the barkeeper serves his liquor with a courtliness which is Chesterfieldian. They are rough places, those common taverns. There is one in particular, across the river in Triana, where the toughs of Seville—the matones, they are called—gather to drink and quarrel. They say that every Sevillian who is spoiling for a fight goes there, and many are the cutting affrays in which navajos are drawn. With mantas wrapped about the left arm, the duellists crouch and slowly follow each other around, watching the opportunity for the fatal spring, just as they do in Carmen. This taberna of the bullies is a low, dingy place, spanned by high beams blackened by ages of cigarettes and dirt. It is open to the street on two sides, and supporting the corner beams is an old Roman column which looks as though it may have been standing since the time of Trajan. The floor is of dirt, and in one corner are a low table and three or four cane seated chairs. There are dirty bottles on the shelves and coarse prints of bullfighters on the walls. Behind the bar is the keeper of the resort, a low browed ruffian, with little weasel eyes, set close together and a knife slash across his unshaven cheek. He looks a prince of cutthroats, but even he has a kindly greeting and a civil word, as have his customers who lean upon the bar. But the honest workman out for a holiday with his best girl or the bourgeois and his friends picnicking in the environs under the shade of olive trees, are really more interesting. Those true Andalusians will always welcome a stranger, they will always share their sour wine and sweet cakes, and the bright eyed girls of the party will dance the graceful Sevillana to the time of castanets, and if you speak Spanish you may chat with them all and feel when you leave that you have not real friends. There are no people so friendly and witty and gracious as the Andalusians.—Cosmopolitan.

Different.

"I suppose your daughter is just like mine—rather ride a wheel than eat."

"Not exactly, but she would rather ride a wheel than cook."—Chicago Record.

STORIES OF THE STREET

Massillon People Are Talking About on Every Corner.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public, but you can't keep it up very long. They are sure to find you out, and every time a man is fooled another skeptic is made. Skepticism is allowable when reading in a home newspaper about some incident occuring in San Francisco, or Iowa, but the circumstances are entirely different when it refers to some one right here at home. Friends and neighbors, people you know, whom you can see and with whom you can talk it over. This is the kind of evidence at the back of Doan's Kidney Pills—home statements by home people and the astonishing local work they have been doing has caused more talk among our citizens than the doings of any other modern wonder. Read the following.

Mrs. James Kerstetter, No. 83 North street, wife of Salesman Kerstetter of Graze & Sonnhalter, the grocers, says: "I have suffered with kidney trouble for two years, it would not have been so bad if I had been able to rest comfortably at night, and could not lie on my back at all. My husband got Doan's Kidney Pills for me at Baltzly's drug store on Erie street, requesting me to try them as I had used so much medicine and never received any benefit. The first box made quite an improvement, I followed it up with two more and I have been getting better gradually but sure. There remains a slight tenderness over the kidneys but it is fast passing away, otherwise I am well and as they have done me more good than anything I have ever taken I feel that I can honestly recommend a trial of them to any one. They can do no harm and am quite sure they will do good for I have reasons for thinking so."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50 by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co, sole agents for the U. S, Buffalo, N. Y.

We Do Printing.

We print everything from books to hand bills. We have the building, the printing machines and the men. Good work at fair prices and full count every time. The Independent Company, North Erie street.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, $1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.

See the fine line of hats at J. W. Foltz's, 22 East Main street.

Attachment Notice.

M. Davis, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897

Attachment Notice.

J. L. Green, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

E. Reinoehl, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-five cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

J. Gorman, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and twenty nine dollars and five cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice

Richard Davis, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

J. Quigly, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of sixteen dollars.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

J. L. Green, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

In Attachment.

E. G. Willison, Plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Co. Defendant. | Before William McMillan, Justice of the Peace, in and for Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $267.70.

E. G. WILLISON,

Massillon, May 24th, 1897.

In Attachment.

E. G. Willison, Plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Co., Defendant | Before William McMillan, Justice of the Peace, in and for Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $232.30.

E. G. WILLISON,

Massillon, May 24th, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

David Brenner plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of fourty-six dollars and seventy cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

A. E. Souder & Co, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Co., Defendant.

Before William McMillan, Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of seventeen dollars and fifty-two cents.

MASSILLON, O., May 24.

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